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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS
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# PROPOSALS BY URUGUAY FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

1. Resources common to countries with adjacent exclusive economic zones (EEZs) may spend part of their lives in the adjacent high-seas area beyond the EEZ of one of the States.

2. Any measures taken to regulate these resources should take into account the legitimate interests of countries with adjacent EEZs.

3. Where necessary, account should be taken of the need to coordinate the interests of all those States with adjacent EEZs with regard to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, with particular reference to:

(a) Resource-conservation measures;

(b) The fixing of allowable-catch quotas for these common resources;

(c) The application of precautionary measures aimed at achieving the objective of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

4. A precise definition is needed of straddling resources, including straddling fish stocks, as well as so-called associated species, specifying in each case the criteria used to determine such association (nature of accompanying fauna, existence of certain trophic relations or spatio-temporal associations, etc.).

5. When the fish stocks have the above characteristics, a coastal State which has an adjacent EEZ and which has helped to maintain the productivity of the common resources by means of scientific research and conservation measures (closed seasons) should, when fishing in the high-seas areas adjacent to the EEZ of the other coastal State, enjoy participation comparable to that of the latter State.

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